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[Vol. 26.

The Kentucky Gazette

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BY THOMAS SMITH,
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POETRY.

SONG.

4TH OF MARCH,

Hark! the deep sounding cannon in thunders
proclaim
The triumph of freedom and slavery's shame;
On the morn rose resplendent blest liberty's sun,
And the children confirm'd what their fathers
had done.

CHORUS.

What was purchas'd with blood, with our lives
we'll maintain,
We're always ready, steady boys steady,
We'll fight and we'll conquer again and again.

The shackles with which tyranny forg'd us a
yoke,
By the people this morn was triumphantly
broke;
Let Europe then covet what freemen can boast,
Our theme Independence and union our toast.
What was purchas'd &c.

Whilst Lexington's plains our bosom inspires,
Revenge, cries the blood of our murdered sires;
View Bunker's proud mound, on her crimson
stain'd heights
Sleep the heroes who fought for America's rights.
What was purchas'd &c.

Should new England's fam'd sons by a faction
be led,
Commotion and carnage our country o'er spread,
Great Washington's ghost would indignantly
frown,
And Warren's blest spirit his country disown.
What was purchas'd &c.

The demon of discord may stalk through our
land,
Division be threaten'd by anarchy's band,
But firm and undaunted their aris we defy,
In support of our union we'll conquer or die.
What was purchas'd &c.

Whilst the seas haughty tyrant her standard
shall wave,
And each wind wafts the sighs of our mangled
brave;
Whilst columbia's free shore shall one traitor
contain,
May the sword when unsheathe'd never slumber
again.
What was purchas'd &c.

To Madison's praise sound the clarions of
fame,
Untaken his virtues, unsullied his name;
We dread not the threats of old Albion's tools,
Whilst a Jefferson lives and a Madison rules.
What was purchas'd &c.

From the Canadian Courier.

Mr. MOWER,
By giving the following verses a place in
your paper, you will confer a favor upon a num-
ber of the Masonick Fraternity.

Song composed by brother Levi Stephens on
occasion of the Festival of St. John the Evan-
gelist. Addressed to the worshipful master and
brethren of Union Lodge No. 8, A. Y. M.
held in this city.

Arise and be cheerful, each true hearted broth-
er,

This day of festivity freely enjoy,
United in friendship we'll now greet each other,
And banish all thoughts that our mirth can an-
noy;

Let sober sincerity, joine'd with simplicity,
Fill every heart while the day we revere,
Let praise to the Author that grants this felicity,
First claim attention with actions sincere;

Next grateful remember our late worthy mas-
ter,

Who faithfully taught us to act, on the square;
May life pass on cheerful, and no sad disaster,
Ere dampen his pleasure, or load him with care;

May faith, hope and charity, shine in each ac-
tion,

With virtue, sincerity, friendship and love,
And squared within Compass, be every transac-
tion,

'Till summoned to meet in that Grand Lodge
above.

We greet his successor, with hearts full of
pleasure,

When ere he commands, we will cheerly obey;
Each faithful instruction, esteem as a treasure,

And polish our work as he marks out the way.

May Wisdom and strength, adorned with Beau-
ty,

Inhance our desires, more knowledge to gain;

And each chosen brother esteem it a duty,

To live within Compass while life doth remain.

We'll now heave a sigh for our profligate bre-
thren,

That pride, sloth, and avarice, have caused to
err;

Forgive when we see them no longer a smooth-
ering

The light which their Consciences teach to pre-
fer;

May truth undisguised invite reformation,

And wisdom compel them to union again,

Face Masonic precepts throughout this creation

Be practised till Virtue in triumph shall reign.

PORTABLE BOAT.

Mr. TATHAM, of Norfolk, Virginia, has invented a portable boat which promises great advantages, he says:

“My boat is 24 feet 8 inches straight length, 5 feet 5 inches in her greatest width, and will carry with her men, provisions and equipments, complete for sea, in 18 inches water. She is in the Norfolk toll bridge yard, where any person having such curiosity can see her, and if spir-

it, patriotism and reflection enough can be found to raise a contingent fund for the necessary expenditures of fitting her and manning her for such an expedition, so that I do not sink money thereby and before the severity of the winter sets in, I will engage and set out immediately from Norfolk, pass over James river, over land to York river, thence up, and over land to Rappahannock, and over land to Potomac, and thence to congress, now in session, without delay, and without any other force than what belongs to the boat and her crew, thus demonstrating a new species of economy, in such a means of civil or military dispatch.

“I will take with me the boats ordinary equipments, the necessary baggage and provisions for myself and men.

Good times for bachelors now; but better times for girls coming.

By the late census, there are in the United States 14,071 more females than males between the age of 26 and 16—but between 16 and 10 the males exceed the females 19,859; and of 10 years and under, the males also exceed the females 53,852—Girls, will, of course, in a short time, be in good demand, though the market appears to be well supplied at present!!!

A citizen in the State of Massachusetts, has lately deposited in the Patent Office, drawings, specification, &c. of a machine for cutting files. This machine will perform the labor of 6 or 8 hands per day. It will cut with the greatest accuracy. Any description of files, from the coarsest to the finest, may be cut by changing one wheel or pinion.—Eggs.

The French astronomers say a new Comet may be seen in the heavens, with good glasses. In December, it was in the constellation of Eridanus. On the 5th of that month, at 11 P. M. its right ascension was 64° 23' and the declination 13° 34'. The apparent motion of the Comet in right ascension is retrograde and very slow; and the motion in declination carried it towards the northern hemisphere.

Mr. Joseph Smith of Lyme, Connecticut, on the 3d inst. while fiddling his cattle, observed something moving on the top of a snow bank, which from its singularity excited his attention; and on a nearer view he found it to be a sheep's head which had apparently just broke through. He dug the sheep out, and though it was at first unable to stand—a little nursing restored it to usual strength. It had been missing 40 days, and was undoubtedly during that time immersed in the snow.

Mr. Smith, is a respectable farmer and a man of strict veracity.

Connecticut Gazette.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.

We are happy to find that the experiment made by the Steam-Boat New-Orleans, demonstrates, in the most satisfactory manner, the capability of propelling her against the current of the Mississippi.

We are informed by a gentleman who was on board, that the trip from here to the Turn and back, (10 leagues) was made in 5 hours and 2 minutes by his watch.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South Carolina, dated January 30.

“I attended court all day yesterday, to hear the trial of Mr. Gray, who sometime since robbed the United States Bank in this place. After a long chain of presumptive evidence, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of Grand Larceny.

It were an endless labor to relieve the public ear of all the falsehood with which it is daily abused; to retail contradictions of every misrepresentation which disgraces the columns of our federal prints. These are so numerous, so palpable, some of them so evidently intentional, that we are tempted to believe there is a systematic design to distort and misrepresent every thing which occurs in this city. The boldness of assertion in which these are couched is such as sometimes even to deceive republicans, and no wonder the fabrications are so greedily swallowed by the federal fraternity.

In no case have more extensive impositions been practised on the community than in the fabricated reports of conversations of Members of the Administration, and of either House of Congress, which find their way into certain prints.

To say nothing of the eves-dropping disposition to retail every conversation which unguarded and manly frankness would permit a listener to over-hear, we do assert, from the most solemn conviction, that nine-tenths, perhaps nineteen-twentieths of such reports of conversations &c. are either without foundation or utterly perverted from their plain and obvious import.

Only credit these prints, and one would believe that at the seat of government all is disunion, distrust and weakness among Republicans, and that all harmony and

talent centres in the Federal party. In these statements frequently repeated, we see new proofs of that *invincible moderation* which cannot descend to trumpet its own fame, and which of late has so conspicuously characterised the effusions of federal writers. Let us test the assertions by facts. Look at the votes on the great measures of the present session, and see which is most divided, the Federal or Republican phalanx. Maugre the efforts of those who yield their judgments to the impulse of their passions and personal predilections or antipathies, aided by those restless spirits who muster under the ambition; the great chain which connects the Republican party is unbroken, and the present administration of the general government never has been more popular than at this moment. As for talent, we may with an honest pride point to our columns, to the debates in the House of Representatives, and leave to the common sense of the people the decision of the question on which side lies the preponderance of talent.

But it is not to this general assumption of merit that we so much object, as to the little art of attributing to prominent characters sentiments never entertained, and conversations never held.

It would be well if those retailers of scandal would confine themselves to their legitimate province of informing their readers in the cities what brilliant parties are given by Mr. Foster and Col. Tayloe, and how far their splendor is expected to throw those of Mr. Serrurier in the back ground; how one gives the best wines, but the other the greatest variety of means; and other equally important particulars. On such details as these, a writer may be permitted to avail himself of the poetic licence; but for Heaven's sake, if politics must be the theme, let us no more witness this sort of rivalry in exaggerating and perverting as well the proceedings of Congress as the sentiments and actions of individuals. Such an occupation is scarcely more reputable than that of the tattling gossip who roams from house to house, and burthened herself at the tea table of one, of what she wormed out of her friends at the fire-side of another. Nat. Int.

The appearance of a comet lately, and of an eclipse—the earthquake shocks—the burning of the Richmond Theatre, and the prophecies of that villain Nimrod Humes, have tended to render many persons weak and superstitious, and make them miserable, when they have no reason to be so.

It is natural of much regret to see persons, who ought to know better, take advantage of such a period to impress the minds of the people with idle fears. Such fears may serve the purposes of priest-craft, but they can only tend to the injury of religion. It is said that in some places they have caused something like a revival of religion.—Let no one deceive himself with such a notion. Superstition may take the appearance of religion and may seem for a while to produce some of its fruit (we know how often it has done so) but it only fills up the mind to exclude every thing good from it—to paralyze one's moral principles, and degrade him from the rank of a rational being. When its cause pass away, as those that engender it at present will pass, the mind shrinks from its shackles—and becomes re-energized to do you suppose—No—it becomes the unresisting prey of the first vice that assails it—the ready receptacle of all that is low and mean.

Despicable must that person's feeling of religion be, which the presence of danger, real or imaginary, has conjured into sensibility. Go ye wretches whom I abhor from my soul—ye who fatten on human vice, ignorance and meanness—the days of power are gone—the dark ages in which your predecessors lived by sinking men into superstition and infamy will, I trust, never return. We want none of your admonitions—they can serve only the purposes of the Devil, and those who like him are for ever seeking to take advantage of human weakness.

But those events are called warnings from heaven. Let me tell you gentlemen, that you assume a very high and insolent liberty in presuming to tell us the designs of heaven—and at any rate, there is no reason known, why they should be considered warnings, any more than the things that occur every day. The eclipse of the sun, for instance, was calculated and expected, and it would indeed have been very extraordinary had it not taken place. At such a failure we might well have been alarmed. But, had we not been able to calculate that eclipse; had we not expected it, still it would have been an event arising from the natural order of things. So do we presume it is with the comet. The history of the world gives no countenance to the notion, that they are the precursors of extraordinary changes. Earthquakes follow the same immutable laws. It would be astonishing to us, did we know their causes, and find that they in any instance failed to produce their effect, as astonishing as it would have been to us, had we been in the theatre at Richmond, and seen the lighted chandelier raised to touch the scenery, and that scenery not burnt.

That melancholy affair is also drawn in to terrify the timid; that consequence, not of heaven's anger, ye vile comforters of Job; but of man's evident indiscretion and carelessness, must be regarded as another miracle I suppose. Those who pretend—Oh the proud presumption of man! to tell us where the finger of heaven points, doubtless regard it as such—and blasphemously impute that to heaven with which men alone are chargeable. The finger of heaven ever points the road that leads to their interest and their honor; but never to charity in thought or in deed.

But the conflagration of Richmond took place to punish the frequenters of the theatre; why then did it not begin at the origin of the evil? However, as logicians say, “by proving too much, it proves nothing at all.” More ac-

idents have happened to people in churches than in theatres, therefore people should not go to such places as churches: Why there is hardly any thing which a person dare do if he would consider accidents happening to persons doing any thing as tokens that the doing of it was unlawful.

One cannot without horror listen to the talk that some have indulged themselves in upon this subject. “The conflagration of Richmond” said one, “has contributed to fill the vaults of hell.” What must the heart of that person be who could on so awful an occasion pronounce upon the unknown fate of so many of his fellow creatures? Well may we rejoice that we are not to fall into the hands of men.

There was a time when a person would be liable to excommunication for speaking so freely on this subject, but I know too well the good sense of those I address and the little of superstition that there is among them to have any fear on that score.

Mercury.

MESSAGE
Of the Governor of Massachusetts, to the Legislature, Feb. 4, 1812.

I have received from Tench Coxe, Esq. of Philadelphia, an unofficial letter of the 29th January last, that with the documents accompanying it, numbered from 1 to 4, contains information respecting our resources for woollen manufactures, and our means for increasing them very extensively, which requires publicity and demands a serious attention.

Mr. Coxe is purveyor of the United States, is the celebrated author of a pamphlet in answer to “observations on the commerce of the American states by John Lord Sheffield, published in 1783, and has established his statements herein referred to by the testimony of Mr. Arthur Young, John L. Sheffield, Sir John Sinclair and other English writers on political economy” of the first reputation.

It will appear by the letter referred to, that Mr. Coxe, estimates “the quantity of sheep wool sheered within the United States, in the year 1811, to be thirteen millions of pounds, that one twenty seventh part of that quantity” being “less than half a million pounds of wool, will make all the clothing and hospital furniture, annually requisite for one hundred thousand men,” and “that the Indian supply” is “within the compass of our ability”

Mr. Coxe states, that his commercial opportunities and his official duties have long convinced him, that our country has sustained great inconveniences from the want of some regular system to draw her resources into view; and this is so manifest, as to invite the attention of the Legislature to prompt and effectual measures for ascertaining by regular & annual returns, the raw materials and manufactures of every kind, in each town and district of this Commonwealth, and for corresponding with our sister States, and with the National Government on this subject, and on the best means for improving the immense advantages conferred on us by divine providence.

Mr. Coxe differs in some degree from the Secretary of the Treasury, and states that the calculation of the latter “produced a result of twelve millions of pounds of wool, but it was predicated on facts between July and December 1810, and his own was of a date one year after, and was considered as a close concurrence.”

The pamphlet No. 4, “quotes Mr. Arthur Young's report, stating that Lincolnshire (in England) which contains” not more than “one fifteenth of the land in Pennsylvania, or in N. York, a tenth of South Carolina, or one twelfth of North Carolina, has two millions four hundred thousand sheep of two heavy fleeced breeds, producing twenty-one millions, six hundred and ten thousand pounds of wool; which sells at a sixth of a dollar, and is worth three millions six hundred thousand dollars a year. In the whole of the counties of England () it is computed that nearly twenty nine millions of sheep are maintained.” These produce (at five pounds coarse and fine, on an average, per head) one hundred and forty-five millions of pounds weight of wool.”

“The whole value is nearly thirty millions of dollars to England alone for her unmanufactured wool, though her quantity of land, is not more than half the joint contents of New-York and Pennsylvania, and is far less than half the lands of Virginia, or of New-England, or of Ohio, or of Georgia, or of Mississippi Territory. Though so vast a quantity of wool was produced in England in 1809, yet Scotland and Ireland each produced much wool, and six millions of pounds of fine wool were imported into Britain from Spain. The British manufactures of wool were computed at one hundred and thirteen millions six hundred thousand dollars.” Of which one third was exported. These documents containing very useful propositions and information, or such parts of them as may be beneficial to the public, may be printed and dispersed throughout the Commonwealth at a small expense, and will produce powerful exertions to increase our number of sheep, our manufactures of wool and other articles; and to burst those cords which have long confined us, as slaves to the manufactures of Great Britain.

But the conflagration of Richmond took place to punish the frequenters of the theatre; why then did it not begin at the origin of the evil? However, as logicians say, “by proving too much, it proves nothing at all.” More accidents have happened to people in churches than in theatres, therefore people should not go to such places as churches: Why there is hardly any thing which a person dare do if he would consider accidents happening to persons doing any thing as tokens that the doing of it was unlawful.

gress for amending the constitution of the United States, to prevent our citizens from accepting and retaining titles of nobility and honour, pensions, &c. from any foreign power, has transmitted her ratification of the amendment, numbered 5.

The Solicitor General has confirmed the information which I formerly communicated to the Legislature, in regard to the demand of the Commonwealth against Barnabas Bidwell, Esq by a letter of the 22d, of January last, No. 6. By this it will appear, that the close attention paid by that officer to this subject, will prevent any public loss by the absconding of Mr

ble him to collect testimony in his defense. This was granted by the court; they adjourned from April to December. Where they found a precedent for such an adjournment we cannot say—but it is clear from the foregoing facts that Col. Cushing's remaining in arrest is an act of his own; and that there is no similarity between his case and that of Captain Campbell.

Gen. Hampton found capt. Campbell in arrest, in which he had been held, contrary to the rules and articles of war, for upwards of three months; he, very properly, liberated him; his reasons are conclusive. Had he refused to liberate capt. Campbell he would have been highly censurable.

We beg pardon for noticing military affairs; nor would we now, if it had not been to correct errors.

We cannot avoid, while on this subject, to express our regret that the gentlemen of the army should so often resort to courts martial in trivial cases.

Edit. Louis. Gaz.

There has been a great noise made about Miles, who said he was carried off from New York by a French privateer; robbed and landed at N. Orleans. It appears that the whole is villainous and false. A paper at Schoharie, that is, at Miles' place of residence, says that "he had borrowed ten or twelve thousand dollars, which he found inconvenient to pay; that he conveyed his real estate to a friend and absented himself to have his debts more easily paid; that on the news of his mysterious disappearance reaching Schoharie, his creditors believing him dead, took any thing that was turned out to them and that Miles had kept up a correspondence with his friend, and, through him, with his wife, during the whole of his absence."

Miles' story was a most incredible one, and notwithstanding his affidavits it was generally believed that he would be proven a liar. It will be recollected that the capt. of the French privateer (the Vengeance) offered to prove that he and his vessel were at Orleans at the time that Miles said they were at New York, and that they were at Charleston at the time when Miles says they put him ashore at Orleans. The clue which we now have to the truth makes the mystery at an end.—*Mercury.*

We have good reason to believe that the account of the late earthquake, signed *John C. Edwards*, copied from a North Carolina paper, into the *National Intelligencer* of the 28th ult., if not altogether untrue, was greatly exaggerated; as we find from a Knoxville paper of a later date, that the *Painted Rock*, which, in that account, was stated to have fallen down and blocked up the road, retains its station, unmoved.

Not satisfied with having imposed upon the public by one wonderful account of this phenomenon, a second story has been published under the same signature, more extraordinary than the first, wherein it is stated "a volcano had burst forth at the top of Spear's mountain, in Buncombe county, which continued to burn with great violence, and to throw up lava &c. in large quantities, with the most tremendous noise," &c. &c.

This second story, which is told as circumstantially, and with the same plausibility, as the first, is doubtless equally as devoid of truth; as the representative in Congress from that district of North Carolina, has received letters from thence, of a later date, which are entirely silent as to any extraordinary event. It is to be regretted, that this personage, whoever he may be has no better employment.

Nat. Intel.

FOREIGN.

Baltimore, Feb. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the William, captain Dunkin, from Archangel, and 37 days from Penzance, where she put in in distress, we have been obligingly favored with London papers to Jan. 11. The papers do not possess much interest. Parliament met on the 7th. The Prince Regent's speech was delivered by commission. American affairs are but slightly glanced at and that not in the most respectful manner. No hopes are entertained of the removal of the orders in council. The restrictions on the Prince Regent are likely to continue. Ireland appears to be still in a disturbed state—mention is made of a conspiracy against the English government to separate the Green Island from its tyrant mistress which was communicated to ministers. The columns of one of the papers are occupied in debating on a vote of thanks to Lord Minto and Sir Samuel Achmuty for their conduct in the capture of Batavia. The ship Marianne, Erving, of and for New York, from Bordeaux, laden with brandy, &c. was captured by the British armed schooner Arrow, and put into Plymouth on the 4th of Jan. Sir Evan Nepean is appointed Governor of Bombay. A commission has been issued to try several persons found in the French service at the isle of France, for High Treason under the statute 35th Henry 8. The first meeting of the court was to have been on the 20th January. General Jansen, governor of Batavia, has endeavored to train all the native princes of Java to oppose the English, to counteract which, the English were dispatching embassies to their several courts, warning them against giving the French general any succor. A great quantity of colonial produce embargoed at Berlin in 1810, was confiscated in December last and sold at auction in consequence of the proprietors failing to pay the continental duties.

On the 9th of January, Mr. Hutchinson gave notice that he should, on the first Tuesday in March, move for a repeal of the legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain.—*Sun.*

LONDON JANUARY 1.

We understand it to have been finally arranged that Mr. Perceval not only meets parliament on the 7th inst. as minister of the country, but that he is also to continue to have the conduct of the public affairs. The prince-regent's speech has accordingly been prepared by Mr. Perceval, and will be delivered by the lord chancellor as the head of the commission for opening the session.

Marquis Wellesley has abandoned

his favorite measure of introducing Mr. Canning into the cabinet.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

A paper of yesterday revived a story ten times repeated, but which never had any foundation in fact, of an intrigue in the cabinet, the subject of which was the removal of Mr. Perceval from the high situation he holds in the present administration. In referring to this intrigue, the Journal alluded to, with appearance of the most unaffected naïveté, observes, that "it will be recollected an intrigue of that effect was some time ago discovered in the cabinet," not chusing, at the same time, to recollect, that the false rumors which it might then suit the designs of some men to propagate, had more than once been declared, on authority, to be utterly destitute of foundation. Now, we again repeat, and on authority, that no such intrigue does exist, or has ever existed; and that if there had at any time existed the slightest ground for such a suspicion, the object and views of the intriguers were completely the reverse of what the public were then, most insidiously on the part of the real intriguers, but on their own most unwittingly, induced to suppose. Of the same stamp are all the inferences which it is attempted to draw from these false premises—such as the expunging from the speech all mention of the affairs of Ireland! the subsequent application made to the leaders of the opposition by the Prince Regent, &c.—the whole of which are utterly unfounded.—*Morning Post.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Soon after 3 o'clock, this day, a considerable number of Peers attended in their places, in consequence of his royal highness the Prince Regent's proclamation for the assembling of Parliament for the dispatch of business. The Lord Chancellor, his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earls of Westmoreland and Camden, being attired in their robes of state, took their seats on the bench in front of his Royal Highness's commissioners. Mr. Quarne, acting usher of the Black Rod, was then dispatched to order the attendance of the Commons, who forthwith appeared at the bar to a considerable number, with their Speaker at their head.

The Lord Chancellor then, as organ of the commissioners, delivered the following speech on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent :

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family and the loyal attachment of his people.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last reports of her majesty the Queen's council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of her majesty's royal dignity, and for the support of his Majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the Kingdom of Portugal, have proved completely effectual, and that on several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estramadura, of a French corps by a detachment of the allied army, under Lieutenant-general Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty's troops, and of the allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign. In Spain, the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has recently extended and improved, under the advantages which result from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's navy on the coast. Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded that you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people; and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

The tenor of the six questions alluded to is thus reported—Whether the king was in a state to resume and exercise the functions of royalty?—What his present state, bodily and mental, was at this time, compared with the former

The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, commands us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in the support of the contest, which the brave nation of the peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution.

His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulation on the success of the British arms in the island of Java.

The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprise, as well as against the islands of Bourbon & Maritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the Governor General of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry, and spirit, conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer, Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Achmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty's naval forces.

By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the United Kingdom.

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that while his Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the U. States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned have been finally removed: and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussions with the U. States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Royal Highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.

His Royal Highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief that the depression which that revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family and the loyal attachment of his people.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last reports of her majesty the Queen's council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of her majesty's royal dignity, and for the support of his Majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the Kingdom of Portugal, have proved completely effectual, and that on several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estramadura, of a French corps by a detachment of the allied army, under Lieutenant-general Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty's troops, and of the allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign. In Spain, the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has recently extended and improved, under the advantages which result from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's navy on the coast. Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded that you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people; and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

The tenor of the six questions alluded to is thus reported—Whether the king was in a state to resume and exercise the functions of royalty?—What his present state, bodily and mental, was at this time, compared with the former

quarterly periods of the first week in January, April, July and October, 1811? Whether the probability of his recovery was greater or less now than at the period of the report on October 5th? Whether there were manifest proofs of the existence of perception and memory? Whether, in fact, they may induce him to change his system, of which however, I have no great hopes. Perhaps some modification may be had in our favour, but what will they avail while England captures every thing bound to the Continent under our flag.

It has unfortunately happened, I know not how, that the letter containing Mr. Barlow's address to the Emperor has not come to hand: the following is his reply.—*Edit. Demo. Press.*

"I am happy to receive a minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, particularly so distinguished a gentleman, whose opinions are so well known to me—make the English respect your flag, and you will obtain every thing you wish from me."

Accounts from the Baltic represents that peace is concluded between Russia and Turkey—but the French papers contain contrary intelligence.

A London paper of January 11, says, "We have received most distressing accounts of the homeward bound fleet from the Baltic; and it is apprehended we are not yet made acquainted with the worst. The most recent advices from Liebau speak also of serious losses which the la outward bound fleet to the Baltic had sustained. They state, that twenty-two ships of the convoy in question, had been captured by the Dantzig privateers, and the greater part of them taken into that port."

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 25.
The United States' frigate *Constitution*, Capt. *Hull*, has arrived in Hampton Roads. *Charles Morris*, Esq. the First Lieutenant, reached this city on Saturday night last, at 10 o'clock, with despatches from our Minister in France and Charge de-Affairs in England. The frigate had a passage of 41 days from France.

It is understood that our envoy, Mr. Barlow, was received in a very favourable manner by the Emperor of France; that he had presented interesting explanations on the subject of his mission, and was then engaged in the discussion of them with the Minister of Foreign Relations. It appears also that the despatches from our government to Mr. Barlow, transmitted by the Hornet, had been presented to him by Lieut. Biddle.

It is said that no change had taken place in England at the time the Constitution left that country of a favourable character. The despatches from Mr. Russel, however, are understood to be of old date, and mostly duplicates.

The return of the Hornet may be daily expected; by which vessel we hope to receive information, respecting our foreign concerns, of a more decisive character.

We understand (says the Norfolk Ledger) that Commodore *Decatur* has ordered the sloop of war *Wasp* to cruise on the coast for the purpose of relieving vessels that may be in distress.

The Hornet, Capt. *Lawrence*, arrived at Cherbourg on the 1st of January, in a passage of 24 days—18 days from land to land. Lieut. *Biddle*, bearer of despatches by the Hornet, arrived at Paris about an hour after Lt. *Morris* left that city.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 27.

The bill authorising a loan for a sum of money not exceeding *eleven millions of dollars*, has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 63 votes.

The House have taken up the Report of the committee of Ways and Means, and, in committee of the whole, agreed to the several resolutions reported by that committee by various majorities. The House adjourned yesterday without taking any question on concurrence; but it appears probable that all the resolutions reported by the committee will be concurred in by the House.

It is understood that a long list of Officers nominated for the Additional Army, has been transmitted by the President of the U. States to the Senate, for their concurrence.

The Legislature of Virginia rose on the 21st inst. They have adopted by large majorities, the resolutions which assert the rights of instruction and censure the Senators for their conduct in relation to the Bank of the United States, and have passed a law authorising the two Virginia Banks to loan money to the United States on such terms as the Directors and the Government can agree on.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN—DATED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.
The committee of ways and Means have presented to the house of representatives, and though that body to the nation, one entire system of raising revenue and money by loans, to enable the government to prosecute the contemplated war with G. Britain. The system, thus fairly and openly exhibited, without disimulation or disguise, is now a subject of liberal and manly discussion. It is expressly predicated on the idea of a state of actual war, and cannot be carried into operation until that state of things shall come into existence. It originates chiefly in the principle, the sound and political American principle, that a new national debt shall not be incurred without providing a revenue adequate at least to the regular annual payment of the interest on such debt. It is a system, which, if it be adopted, must be supported by the same patriotism which has resolved to engage in a war for the maintenance of rights "which no independent nation can relinquish." If the war be necessary and just; if the crisis has arrived when the nation ought to be put into an "armour and attitude," not only of defence, but offence, then a doubt cannot exist that it is proper to authorise a war revenue, sufficient to maintain the national credit and the national faith solid and pure. The notion of a war without taxes, without immense pecuniary sacrifices, is absurd and ridiculous; and the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes for a necessary war shall be paid, will be the true test of the sincerity and patriotic firmness of those who have loudly and justly called upon the government to unsheathe the sword to vindicate the violated rights and interests of the nation. Unless therefore the American people can consent to supply the means to carry on the war for which they themselves have called, and manfully cal-

"*PARIS, NOV. 18, 1811.*
"We cannot yet determine what success will attend Mr. Barlow's mission to this country, all we know is that his reception from the first moment of his arrival, has been so very flattering, that many have augured happy results, which the French nation, particularly the commercial part, as eagerly expect and wish as ourselves.

"*Item. Press.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Democratic Press, dated

led, it is too soon to engage in this war. When they shall reflect, that the means in question are so moderate as to extend little more than to the payment of the interest of the war debt, they cannot hesitate to yield with pleasure the small tribute to self-defence and self-preservation.

These principles will not be contested. The only question then to be decided, is whether the financial scheme under consideration is the best that could have been devised under the existing circumstances of the country? In relation to the amount of three millions, proposed to be raised by a direct tax, to be apportioned among the several states according to the mode prescribed by the constitution, it appears to be liable to fewer objections than any other species of taxation that could be invented in this country, especially as improved upon by the committee of ways and means. It is presumed that the state of Maryland would find her interest in having the privilege of raising the whole of the portion of the war revenue, required by the treasury department, in the manner pointed out by the committee of ways and means for paying the part assigned to direct taxation. The state of her public funds is such, that she could probably, before a war shall commence, pay her quota into the federal treasury, and avail herself of the great bounty of fifteen per centum proposed to be allowed to those states which may pay their respective portions anterior to the time when the general assessment may take place. It must be confessed, that stamp duties and still taxes, as well as most of the other duties on small domestic articles, are liable to serious objections, obnoxious to public odium, and productive of considerable inconvenience and vexation in their payment and collection. If therefore the whole amount of extraordinary revenue, which may be demanded by the necessities of war, should be raised by a direct tax, or by some other substitute for the odious internal duties, the popular convenience and satisfaction would probably well be consulted. With respect to the proposed additional duties on imports and tonnage, it is for those who fully comprehend their effects upon commercial operations to investigate the subject.

These ideas are hazarded, perhaps indifferently hazarded, in anticipation of the debate which is to take place in the house of representatives of the United States, in a few days. The discussion of the subject of extraordinary revenue, in body which are presumed to be concentrated the choice wisdom and talents of the nation, cannot fail to illuminate the most ordinary capacity in such a manner as to enable it to decide with precision and correctness on the merits of the plan submitted for legislative and public consideration. Every liberal and intelligent mind ought to leave it open to the conviction of solid argument."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations jumbring at his back"

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1812.

CONGRESS.

The bill supplementary to the act for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States, has passed the house of representatives, by a majority of sixteen votes; it is now before the senate.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Ormsby has been agreed to, instructing the committee on Military Affairs, to enquire into the expediency of authorising the establishment of an Armory at Louisville.

The resolution for increasing the impost duties 100 per cent has passed the house of representatives—Yea 71—Nays 40. The second and third resolutions have also been adopted. The fourth resolution, which goes to lay a tax on imported salt, was rejected by a majority of 3 votes. In committee of the whole, all the resolutions published in our last paper were agreed to—the decisions above noticed were in concurring with the committee of the whole house. The National Intelligencer states, that much difference of opinion prevails among the members on the subject of taxation.

LEGISLATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.
This subject has lately been probed to the bottom, by the Legislature of Virginia: the result has been, as we always knew it must be when properly understood, favourable to Liberty. The right of instruction has been descended in both branches of the Legislature, by large majorities.

It is not the mere *dicta* of this Legislature, or its sanction of the principle of instructions, that we deem so favourable to the cause of liberty; but it is the fortification erected in defence of the rights of the states, as well as in support of the *rights of man*, by this enlightened assembly, in their unanswerable arguments or instructions, that we would most praise. We intend to publish this important state paper in pamphlet form—and we have no doubt but it will finally settle the question in this state—at least with all those willing to be informed on the subject.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It will be seen that we have late accounts from both France and England. The Prince Regent's speech at the opening of Parliament, is given at length.—How we are flattered by the distinguished attention bestowed on America!—what glad tidings will the Hornet bring? How indignant ought Congress to feel at this contempt of us, so plainly discerned in every act of British policy? Alas! we fear nothing can reanimate them.

Extract of a letter from C. F. MERCER, Esq. a member of the Virginia Legislature, to Joseph H. HAWKINS, Esq. of this place, dated Richmond, Feb. 21st, 1812.

"I have it in my power, to communicate to you one of the most interesting events, which has occurred to me, in the course of my short public life. Our legislature adjourned this morning; and, in doing so, terminated the longest session which we have had, since the foundation of the commonwealth. Yesterday, I asked leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled a

bill concerning Gen. GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE. My object was to secure to him, the half pay of a Colonel for the residue of his life; and to replace the sword which had been given to him by this state, many years ago, and which (under an impression that Virginia had treated him with injustice) he had proudly broken and thrown away. Notwithstanding the nature of my request, the lateness of the session, the prejudices always operating against appropriations of money, the speed with which the law must be hurried through the two houses, if it passed at all, I had the happiness to secure its passage through both branches of the legislature on the same day. It was enrolled last night, and subscribed by our speakers to-day. I am sure this event will give you some part of the satisfaction, which I have enjoyed, and I therefore communicate it to you. I have just enclosed to Maj. Croghan, a copy of the law, for Gen. Clarke. It announces to him, that he is entitled to draw from our treasury, when he pleases, the sum of four hundred dollars; and on the 1st day of January, ever after, a like amount. It apprizes him of the high sense which his native state entertains of his integrity as a man, and his undaunted courage and consummate skill and address as a soldier; and it informs him that the Governor of this Commonwealth will have manufactured, at the armoury of Virginia, a sword, with suitable devices engraved upon it, and, when completed, will cause it to be presented to him, with an expression of the condolence of the General Assembly of Virginia, for his misfortunes, and their gratitude for his meritorious services. I hope, what I have done, will meet with his approbation. I should not have delayed it till so late a period of the session, but the calamity which I have before mentioned, and other business either engrossed my time for the last fortnight or incapacitated my mind for any exertion, until yesterday; and I could not but resolve to avail myself of the only opportunity I might ever have, of being instrumental in the accomplishment of so signal an act of justice.—That Gen. Clarke's feelings might not be hurt by the failure of such an effort, in his behalf, I implored the house to deny me leave to bring in the bill, which I read on the motion, unless it would agree, afterwards, to pass it—accordingly, on every question to which it gave rise, we had a majority, after the leave was granted, of more than two-thirds of all the members present:

"I could not forbear communicating to you what has interested me so much, as even to withdraw my imagination from the grave of my poor brother."

Extract of a letter from the Hon. H. Clay to the Editor of the Reporter—dated,

"Washington, Feb. 28, 1812.

"On yesterday the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, concurred with the Committee of Ways and Means in all the taxes recommended by them, without any change whatever. There were large majorities in almost every instance. With respect to the Still tax and the Stamp tax there can be no objection on principle, as they are proposed to be laid. The former is free from the vexations incident of an Excise, and the other is confined to bank notes (a very fit subject of taxation) and negotiable paper, leaving the great body of country transactions exempt from its operation. The whole system is to take effect in event only of the war into which we are about to be driven by the aggressions of England, and is limited in its duration to one year after the restoration of peace.

"The arrival of the Constitution has placed us in possession of very little information as to our foreign affairs. Those of France wore a favorable aspect, while, on the part of England, no change was indicated when she left those countries."

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Geo. M. Bibb, dated

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

"The speech of the Prince Regent to Parliament has appeared in our prints—He asks for the means of sustaining the contest on the Peninsula. On the affairs of America he says but little—and that little is so equivocal that every one may construe it to his liking.

"The subjects of difference with the U. States are spoken of as important—that conciliatory measures will be continued in the progress of the discussion. He thinks the Americans will discuss forever.—I hope we shall undeceive him in the course of the spring. His means of conciliation are to be such as are consistent with the honor and dignity of the crown; and "with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire." These are but softer terms for monopoly and exclusive sovereignty on the ocean. He seems however to have thought the differences with America of such importance to the expectations and feelings of the British nation, that an adjustment of them must be promised, at least equivocally.

"On Sunday the President received dispatches by the frigate Constitution from France—Their contents are not yet communicated to Congress. I understand the Emperor deals largely in promises—No definitive has been negotiated. An advantageous commerce is now carried on between the U. States and France, the dangers of British cruisers are considerably lessened: whilst armed vessels are obliged to retire at this season from their stations, swift sailing merchant vessels perform speedy voyages.

"The last system of taxes as modified by the committee of Ways and Means and reported by way of Resolutions, was before the House of Representatives to day in committee of the whole. The committee of the whole adopted the resolutions by a large majority; the question of concurrence was not taken in the House. These taxes have alarmed many men here

both Houses. I rely with great confidence on the people of Kentucky will give a cheerful support to any system, which the General Government shall necessarily adopt at the present crisis."

Elbridge Gerry will be supported in Massachusetts for governor at the approaching election. **Wm. Gray**, the present Lieutenant governor, having declined a re-election on account of his health, **Wm. King** has been selected by the Democrats, as a candidate for that office.

A Boston paper remarks, that "four or five candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, have nominated themselves in the papers of Kentucky."

The managers of the Theatre, from some cause or other, were induced to close it a short time ago—we observe it will be opened again on Wednesday night, with the interesting and popular Tragedy of *PIZARRO*. This play will be offered two successive nights—and Mr. Vos, having been re-engaged, will perform the part of *Rolla* on Saturday evening.

The following gentlemen were elected President and Directors of the Kentucky Mutual Assurance Company against fire, on 2d inst. agreeably to notice:

James Morrison, President.
Richard Higgins,
James Macoun,
Lewis Sanders,
Thomas Bodley,
Henry Clay,
John H. Morton,
James Coleman,
John Brand,
John Lowry,
Anthony Butler, of Russellsburg.
David Dodge, of Winchester.
Valentine Pier, of Paris.

Copy of a letter from Governor Edwards to Governor Scott.

"ELVIRA, Randolph county, Illinois Territory, Feb. 13, 1812.

"SIR—Governor Howard and myself have recently received information from various quarters, which convinces both of us that formidable combinations of the savages will very shortly attack the frontiers of this and Louisiana territory. Under these circumstances, I shall wish (if it shall eventually appear necessary) to raise some volunteers in the southern parts of the state of Kentucky, provided the measure meets your approbation, which I most respectfully solicit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NINIAN EDWARDS.

His Excellency Gov. Scott.

A SMALL FIRM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story Brick House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

March 7.

THEATRE.

On Wednesday evening next, March 11, will be presented, R. B. Sheridan's celebrated play, called

PIZARRO;

or

Spaniards in Peru.

ROLLA - Mr. USHER

PIZARRO - Mr. VOS

ELVIRA - Mrs. CIPRINI

CORA - Mrs. USHER.

To which will be added the Farce, called the

REVIEW.

For characters &c. see bills.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR,

As experience has proved to the subscriber that there are some individuals in each community, who regard not the feelings of their fellow-men, (some of the chosen ones excepted) not considering that physical man is every where and in all situations the same; it being only the various operations of moral causes, which give variety either to the social or individual character or condition of man—A man who renders to his country any essential service, is, in my opinion, entitled to an adequate remuneration and an extension of privilege; provided these do not clash with the immediate interest or feelings of their fellow-citizens. These immunities are more generally conferred on great military characters than on any other class of citizens, and justly. Witness Governor SCOTT, who certainly is deserving of every honor conferred on him by a grateful people. But why the gentlemen comprising the board of officers of the 1st Battalion of the 42d Regiment should confer a particular privilege on one individual and deny it to another, whose claims are equally as valid and just; I say, why these gentlemen have done so, is an enigma with me, and with the public, which remains with them to solve.—As partially, therefore, Mr. Editor, seems to be the case, adopted by these gentlemen, the subscriber hopes they will have no objection to his joining some Volunteer Company as a private, in order to prove to them and his fellow-citizens, that he who was unjustly deprived of his right as an officer, is both able and willing to serve in the ranks as a private and a soldier.

W. BOWLIN.

March 2d, 1812.

NOTICE.

I HAVE assigned my papers to Ephraim An-

drws, of Williamson county, Tennessee. All those indebted to the subscriber are re-

quested to be in readiness to discharge their respective dues, to said assignee or order.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

JANUARY 1st, 1812.

Come let us Reason Together.

AS the ear of the public has been much agitated, and some labour has been taken by men of corrupt minds to insinuate to the legislature of the state of Kentucky, that I went away from Mercer county to the state of Ohio, and left my wife destitute of a support; I have thought proper for the satisfaction of honest minds to reason a little with those who can thus speak and swear in the dark. First: Did you know after my wife left me in the month of June 1808, at Shadway-run that I lived there until about the tenth of August following, and did not remove my property to the state of Ohio until pretty late in the fall following; previous to which time I sent a kind letter to my wife, desiring her to come and get such things as she wanted of our living, as I did not want her to be chargeable to any one, if she did not choose to live with me; a copy of which letter I yet have? Did you know I had visited her twice since, & offered to take her to the state of Ohio with me, and provide for her there; and if she chose to return, to give her and my son Robert J. Woods, who is with her, the half of what we possessed, when we lived together? which offer and overtures of kindness, she has not chosen to accept.

Now when the above facts can be abundantly

proven by many witnesses, some of whom do

not profess our faith at all, does it not appear as

if some people have been very much in the dark

about the matter, even so much so that if they

could not see clear enough to speak and swear

the truth. That I am willing to take care of

and provide for my wife Jenny Woods, and son

Robert J. Woods, she knows very well, or to

make a generous divide with her, of our living,

if she chooses to receive it; therefore in order

that no one may deceive themselves, if they

should maintain or credit my wife Jenny or son

Robert, they may know I will not pay it, nor be

accountable for them in any case, as long as

they are absent, or ever may be absent from my

protection and counsel. So I would fondly trust

that all who think themselves sufficient to

judge and regulate the conduct of others, may

hereafter confine themselves to the truth.

JOHN WOODS.

February 25, 1812.

11-3w*

To the Public.

HAVING on a recent occasion been so un-

fortunate as to come under the notice of

the Rev. Ambrose Bourne, I am compelled to

lay the following certificates before the public,

in order to repel the false and slanderous state-

ments, which the said reverend gentleman has

thought fit to propagate. I need only refer to

the respectability of the signers to the certi-

ficates below, (eleven of whom were of the jury)

to invalidate completely any thing that may

have been said by that Divine. My object in

this is only to repel and counteract the cir-

culation of base slander—if the veracity of this

meek disciple of Jesus Christ, should be there-

by impeached, it is only the necessary conse-

quence of so

**The Vaccine Institution
LOTTERY.**

SECOND CLASS, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PRIZES		
4 Prizes of \$20,000	are	80,000
3	5,000	15,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	100	2,000
20	50	1,000
400	20	8,000
2,000	10	20,000
8,000	8	64,000

10,457 Prizes, & not near two blanks to a prize
Present price of tickets, 7 dollars.—Half
tickets, three dollars, sixty-two and a
half cents, but will soon advance.

The number and brilliancy of the prizes
contained in the above scheme and the punctu-
ality with which they will be paid, (a consider-
able part of the funds being already in the
hands of the managers) render the Second Class
of the Vaccine, one of the most safe and inter-
esting Lotteries ever submitted to the public.
The drawing will certainly commence early in
the spring, and be completed before any other
lottery which will be drawn in this city.

Baltimore Dec. 1811.

Tickets in the above for sale at my office,
where prizes in the First Class and the Wash-
ington Monument Lotteries, are taken in ex-
change.

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH, Agent.
Lexington Lottery-Office

January 21st, 1812. 3 tm

Coffee & Sugar.

110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODA-
TION TERMS, BY

J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and
Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-tf

Jeremiah Neave

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A FRESH AS-
ORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will sell for Cash, or approved paper,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.

**Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hard
Ware,**

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
CHIN., GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
LADIES' SHOES, STRAW BONNETS,
MEN'S COARSE dito MEN & BOYS' PHI-
MOROCCO CAPS, LADEPHIA HATS

Cotton by the Bale.

And Prime Cotton, Retail, as usual.
Span Cotton from different factories,
Hamilton's best Snuff, wholesale or retail
at the Philadelphia firm,

Pittsburgh Castings, Dorsey Iron, Wire &
Brass Sifters for Powder-makers and
others, of all sizes.

Nails, Paints, Stationery, &c.
Linsey, good tow Linen and 600 and 700
Linen, received in exchange for
Merchandise

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1812. 5-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

**A LARGE QUANTITY GOOD
Spanish Soal Leather.**

And for sale at 2 shillings per pound, at the
store of

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON,
February 17, 1812. 1-6t

Academy for Young Ladies.

MRS. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and
the public, that her **ACADEMY** will be
opened on the 15th of February; in which will
be taught, as usual, every useful as well as eve-
ry elegant branch, necessary to form an English,
classical Education. The terms, *Twenty-four
Dollars* per annum, to be paid quarterly, in ad-
vance. A vacation will be given from the 15th
of December, to the 15th of February, for
which no deduction will be made; the weather
at that time, being generally too severe for
young Ladies to encounter; neither will the
age or size of the scholars admitted, make any
difference in the terms. *Musick and Painting*,
not being included in the above terms, will be
taught, by the quarter, at *Twelve Dollars*.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exer-
tion within the sphere of her abilities, for the
improvement of those with whose education
she may be flattered; and to those friends who
have honoured her with their patronage, she
returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.
WE wish to inform *Merchants and Chewers* that
they may be supplied with this article on
the most reasonable terms, either by *wholesale*
or *retail*. In preparing our tobacco for market,
we pursue the most approved method yet dis-
covered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous
attention which we intend to devote per-
sonally to every branch of the business, and
from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we
will be able to give satisfaction to those who
make us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the
western country promptly attended to—and if
our tobacco does not meet the expectation of
our customers, we will receive it back again at
our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two
or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also
to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above
Business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the share-
holders in the **VINEYARD SOCIETY**,
will be held at Captain John Postlethwait's
tavern in Lexington, on Friday the 20th of
March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the pur-
pose of electing twelve Directors (for the year
ensuing) and for other purposes.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.

Lexington, 24th Feb. 1812. 9-4

**Blank Bills of Lading and
Bills of Exchange**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOTTERY,

OR THE PURPOSE OF INCLOSING AND ORNAMENT
IN THE

Court-House Yard

In Lexington;

Under the direction of the County Court of Fayette

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$1000 . . . is . . . \$1000
1 . . . do . . . 500 . . . is . . . 500
2 . . . do . . . 200 . . . is . . . 400
4 . . . do . . . 100 . . . is . . . 400
8 . . . do . . . 50 . . . is . . . 400
20 . . . do . . . 20 . . . is . . . 400
40 . . . do . . . 10 . . . is . . . 400
250 . . . do . . . 6 . . . is . . . 1500

326 Prizes, amounting to . . . \$5000

674 Blanks.

1000 Tickets only, at \$5 each, . . . \$5000

The drawing will be at the Court-House so

soon as the tickets are sold, and will be finish-
ed in one week—and the prizes paid sixty days

after, at the Lottery office.

Persons taking two or more tickets, may

have a credit until 30 days after the drawing,
by giving a note with approved security.

1 Prizes in the Lexington Library Lottery

taken for tickets.

James Morrison, **James Coleman,**
Charles Wilkins, **Thomas Bodley**,
Abner Le Grand, **John H. Morton**,
Alexander Parker, **Nath. G. Hart**,
William Prichard, **David Costleman**.

Tickets in the above and the William &

Mary College Lottery of Virginia, for sale at

the Lottery Office by

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH, Agent.

Lexington, Sept. 18, 1811.

BOOK BINDING Generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his

friends and the public, that he has recent-
ly removed to Lexington and again commenced

business, on main street, two doors below Postlethwait's inn.

Book Binding in all its branches will be

carried on, and executed in the best style, on

moderate terms. The attention and exer-
tion of the subscriber will be wholly devoted

to give satisfaction to his customers—and he

hopes to merit a share of business.

JOHN F. CARTER.

Dec. 22, 1811.

TRAVELLERS' HOTEL.

ON the north west corner of the

market square, and first house

west of the court-house, in Lan-
caster, (Ohio.)

JACOB GREENE,

Grateful for the patronage he received when

keeping a public house in the village of Tar-
lton, respectfully informs the public generally,

that he has lately purchased, repaired and im-
proved the above mentioned house, where he

has opened and intends keeping a

House of Entertainment.

This Hotel is extensive and well calculated to

entertain travellers. The rooms are spacious

and airy, well furnished with new and excellent

beds and bedding. The stable good and ex-
tensive, well supplied and under the superin-
tendance of a good, careful and experienced

ostler.

Travelling ladies and gentlemen can at all

times be accommodated with genteel and well

furnished apartments and separate tables—fa-
mily attended by excellent servants.

10-3t

January 17th, 1812.

Jesse H. Telles.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the third Monday

in June next, I shall attend at the office of James

B. January, in the town of Lexington, for the

purpose of taking the deposition of William H.

Carlisle, &c., to be read in evidence in a suit in

chancery, wherein Jane Tellis is complainant

and you are defendant.

Lexington, Feb. 24th, 1812. 10-4t

BUILDING LOTS for Sale.

THREE lots on High street, opposite Mr

Hull's for sale—together or separate, on ad-
vantageous terms to the purchaser: the situation is

high and beautiful.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, 2d March, 1812. 10-3t

JUST RECEIVED,

**A LARGE QUANTITY GOOD
Spanish Soal Leather.**

And for sale at 2 shillings per pound, at the
store of

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON,
February 17, 1812. 1-6t

Academy for Young Ladies.

MRS. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and
the public, that her **ACADEMY** will be
opened on the 15th of February; in which will
be taught, as usual, every useful as well as eve-
ry elegant branch, necessary to form an English,
classical Education. The terms, *Twenty-four
Dollars* per annum, to be paid quarterly, in ad-
vance. A vacation will be given from the 15th
of December, to the 15th of February, for
which no deduction will be made; the weather
at that time, being generally too severe for
young Ladies to encounter; neither will the
age or size of the scholars admitted, make any
difference in the terms. *Musick and Painting*,
not being included in the above terms, will be
taught, by the quarter, at *Twelve Dollars*.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exer-
tion within the sphere of her abilities, for the
improvement of those with whose education
she may be flattered; and to those friends who
have honoured her with their patronage, she
returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.
WE wish to inform *Merchants and Chewers* that
they may be supplied with this article on
the most reasonable terms, either by *wholesale*
or *retail*. In preparing our tobacco for market,
we pursue the most approved method yet dis-